

REMARKS

In accordance with the foregoing, 10, 12, 13, 17, 18, 22, 29 and 32-49 have been amended. Claims 11, 31 and 50 have been cancelled. Claims 1-10, 12-30, 32-49 and 51-54 are pending and under consideration.

ITEM 4 AT PAGE 2: OBJECTION TO DRAWINGS UNDER 37 C.F.R. 1.83 (a)

The Examiner objects to the drawings for allegedly failing to show:

"every feature of the invention specified in the claims." Therefore, the drive section which enables to open the first display section being closed in the power saving mode, in response to the cancellation operation of the power saving mode, must be shown or the feature(s) cancelled from the claim(s). No new matter should be entered.

(Action in Item 4 at pages 2-3)

The objection is respectfully traversed.

Based on an electronic scan of the claims, the terms to which the Examiner poses the objection appear in claims 1, 8, 9, 12 and 32.

The first several pages of the specification through page 23, relating to FIGS. 8 and 9, provide extensive discussions of switching between power saving and operating modes. FIG. 10 particularly illustrates a flow chart from detection of an input (S31) to canceling the power saving mode (S32), obtaining a URL (S33) and, if there is no application programming required for activation (S34) activating the application program (S35) and reporting the URL (S36).

Taking into account the Examiner's particular citation of features of the invention set forth in the above quotation from Item 4 of the Action at page 2, the Examiner is referred to FIGS. 25-27 which disclose hardware and FIGS. 29-34 which disclose functional button operations and flow charts of process steps which are believed to respond more specifically to the Examiner's contentions in the above first paragraph of Item 4 of the Action. A detection mechanism for opening the first display is shown in FIGS. 25 and 26. The detection of the opening the first display may serve to cancel the power saving mode, the same as the operation of opening a lid of a notebook computer may serve to cancel the power saving mode. Thus, the operation of opening a lid of a notebook personal computer, operation of a mouse or a keyboard or depression of an execution switch among the operation buttons 60 may serve to cancel the power saving mode. (Page 35, lines 5-13). Further operations, as discussed at page 35, line 14 – page 36, line 18, then cancel the power saving mode. (See page 36, line 7-9).

FIG. 26 and pages 38-39 illustrate hardware providing a detection mechanism for detecting an open or closed condition of a portable telephone 20.

Accordingly, it is submitted that abundant teachings exist in the drawings and specification to support the features of the invention recited in the claims and, accordingly, that the objection to the drawings should be withdrawn.

ITEMS 5 AND 6: CLAIM REJECTIONS UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 101 WITH REGARD TO THE ASSERTION THAT THE CLAIMED INVENTION IS “DIRECTED TO NON-STATUTORY SUBJECT MATTER”

The Examiner further asserts:

Specifically, claims 30-49 are directed toward a program...an abstract idea and...therefore non-statutory subject matter.

The rejection is respectfully traversed.

Applicants respectfully submit that a “program” as set forth in claims 30-49 is proper, statutory subject matter. Nevertheless, in the interest of expediting prosecution, Applicants have amended claims 30 and 32-49 to a form which the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office approves as meeting the statutory standard.

Accordingly, it is submitted that the rejection as been overcome and the same should be withdrawn.

ITEMS 7-31: REJECTION OF ALL INDEPENDENT CLAIMS IN VARIOUS DEPENDENT CLAIMS FOR ANTICIPATION UNDER 35 U.S.C. §102(e) BY VONG ET AL., U.S. PATENT 7,030,837; AND

ITEMS 32-45 REJECTION OF FIRST SET OF REMAINING CLAIMS FOR OBVIOUSNESS UNDER 35 U.S.C. §103(a) OVER VONG ET AL. IN VIEW OF HOLLON JR., U.S. PATENT 5,768,164; AND

ITEM 44 AND 45: REJECTION OF CLAIM 9 FOR OBVIOUSNESS UNDER 35 U.S.C. §103(a) OVER VONG ET AL. AND HOLLON JR. TAKEN FURTHER IN VIEW OF YOKOTA, JP 08-328692

The aforesaid rejections are respectfully traversed.

Vong et al. is an essential reference in support of each of the rejections and, accordingly, it is deemed sufficient to address Vong et al. and demonstrate that it does not support the rejections for which it is advanced.

Vong et al. discloses a host computer having a main display unit and an auxiliary display unit, as in the present invention. However, Vong et al. has no disclosure corresponding to "an access processing section" recited in claim 1. The access processing section in claim 1 executes access processing to the URI, displayed in a second (an "auxiliary") display when canceling the power saving mode, to obtain information from the URL and displays the obtained information in the first display. The second display displays the URL

and the first display displays the information obtained from the URL. The user can automatically obtain the information from the URL without further operation for accessing the URL after canceling the power saving mode.

By contrast, Vong et al. discloses merely switching between the main display and the auxiliary display (col. 8, lines 50-57) or allowing the auxiliary display unit to bypass the host computer and connect directly to the server to operate autonomously (col. 9, lines 29-36).

Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that the processing when canceling the power saving mode of Vong et al. is different from the recitations of claim 1 and neither anticipates same nor render same obvious.

LACK OF *PRIMA FACIE* OBVIOUSNESS IN THE REJECTIONS OF ITEMS 32-44

It is submitted that the Action fails to satisfy the requirement of a *prima facie* demonstration of obviousness of the combination and, instead, relies on the discredited bare contention that the combination "would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art...." Moreover, motivation to effect the combinations is not supported by the Examiner's suggestions. See MPEP 706.02(j), which emphasizes that the Examiner should set forth in the Office Action: (A) the relevant teachings of the prior art relied upon, preferably with reference to the relevant column or page number(s) and line number(s) where appropriate, (B) the difference or differences in the claim over the applied reference(s), (C) the proposed modification of the applied reference(s) necessary to arrive at the claimed subject matter, and (D) an explanation why one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to make the proposed modification.

To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art and not based on applicant's disclosure. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991). See MPEP § 2143 - § 2143.03 for decisions pertinent to each of these criteria.

CONCLUSION

It is respectfully submitted that the foregoing demonstrates that the pending claims 1-10, 12-30, 32-40 and 51-54, clearly, patentably distinguish over the art and rejections of record and are in condition for allowance. There being no further outstanding objections or rejections, it is submitted that the application is in condition for allowance. An early action to that effect is courteously solicited.

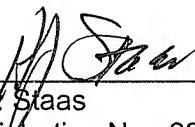
Finally, if there are any formal matters remaining after this response, the Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned to attend to these matters.

If there are any additional fees associated with filing of this Amendment, please charge the same to our Deposit Account No. 19-3935.

Respectfully submitted,

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Date: August 8, 2006

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